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The Transcript,

Chestertown, Md.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

Thursday, July 12, 1888.

CASPER G. WOODALL
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

FOR CONGRESS:
CHAS. H. GIBSON,
of Talbot county.

ELECTORS AT LARGE:
JAMES HODGES,
COL. HENRY PAGE.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:
1st Dist.—W. SCOTT ROBERTS.
2d " COL. JAS. G. BARRETT.
3d " WILLOUGHBY N. SMITH.
4th " I. GORMAN MOALE.
5th " ROBERT C. COOMBS.
6th " H. W. TALBOT.

ELECTION—Tuesday, November 6th, 1888.

A Word or Two to the "Lynchburg Virginian."

The *Transcript* is in receipt of a special editorial from the *Lynchburg Virginian*, making a fairly frantic outcry for the repeal of the internal revenue upon tobacco, in the interests of what it calls "a great but languishing industry." We would remind the *Virginian* of a fact, which it seems unreasonably to shut its eyes to,—that the tax upon tobacco is paid by the consumer. It is paid not alone in Virginia or North Carolina, but every citizen who chews or burns the "languishing" weed, whether he lives in Vermont or Virginia, helps to pay the tax. Does the *Virginian* imagine that if the tax were repealed the whole population of the civilized world would rush pell-mell into smoking and chewing? Heaven forbid! Rather let the "great industry" "languish." In fact, whiskey and tobacco are two industrial products which civilization will do well to force into languishment. Free whiskey and free tobacco will do very well for the Republican platform, but it is not a good war-cry for a winning party. While we tax anything let us tax whiskey and tobacco. They are not necessaries of life, and even the *Lynchburg Virginian* will not claim that the use of either can be tabulated as a virtue.

Whatever may be the honest purpose aimed at by papers like the *Virginian*, they simply succeed in making themselves tools in the hands of the Republicans and the small Sam Randall contingent of the Democratic party. When the Democratic party, unitedly and almost unanimously, is endeavoring to reform an iniquitous war tariff, up springs here and there some industry in a section whose interests are largely for tariff reduction, and makes a special claim for itself. The *Transcript* believes that the revenues for running the Government should be largely raised on whiskey and tobacco. It believes that the proposed reduction of the tobacco tax is a weak point in the Mills bill. It would regret to see Virginia go Republican, but if nothing but free tobacco will keep her in the Democratic line, let her slide over to the great Billy Mahone.

The Peach Exchange,—Will It Meet With United Opposition.

It is the general talk among peach-growers that the steamboat lines, the commission men and the canneries will unitedly endeavor to break down the Baltimore Peach Exchange. Whether or not the talk is founded in fact or is an unfounded rumor, the *Transcript* is not prepared to say. It will say this, however, advisedly, that all three of the interests mentioned will make a profound mistake if they refuse to co-operate with the exchange. And here are the reasons why:—First, for the steamboats,—It is to their interest to encourage the shipment of fruit to Baltimore instead of to other points by rail. No matter whether they deliver at the exchange wharves or their own wharf, they get the freights. They get the business of carrying not only for the Baltimore market, but for other large markets that will be reached by rail through the exchange sales. Suppose they succeed in breaking down the exchange, what then? Do they think that Baltimore can consume the present peach crop at fair prices? They cannot think so. Growers must this year have command of all the markets in order to obtain remunerative prices. If they do not reach Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, &c., through Baltimore, they will reach them by rail starting over the Peninsula roads. The steamboats will thus let slip from them a splendid business.

The same facts apply to the Baltimore commission men. Do they suppose growers will consign peaches to Baltimore when the market is flat? They should be rejoiced at a system that will tend to turn the bulk of the peach trade to Baltimore. Let them go to the exchange wharves and make their sales. Many growers will prefer to have their commission men receive and handle their fruit, even though it is delivered and sold at the exchange. They will prefer even to pay the higher commissions in order to insure that their fruit will be looked after carefully and sold on its merits. And last for the cannery people—for them to work against the exchange is simply to work for the diversion of the peach trade directly to other points, instead of to Baltimore. There is no reason why they should not buy at the exchange wharves, the fruit they need in fair competition. Do they think that by destroying the exchange they can cause a continuously glutted market, and buy fruit at a trifling price. They are mistaken. Every county on this Peninsula is reached by rail, and if fair prices do not prevail in Baltimore, other markets will be sought. In short, all parties concerned, should show a disposition to handle this year's peach crop not in a spirit of individual selfishness, but in a spirit of enlightened common sense, which will show some regard for the interests of the growers as well as for the interests of the carriers, the commission men and the buyers. Indeed, there is really no conflict of interests, as the *Transcript* has just shown.

An enterprising citizen of Chestertown desires the *Transcript* to call attention to the facilities here for a shipyard and ship railway. All necessary appliances, he says, could be put in place at a very moderate cost. In the matter of repairing alone he thinks a railway here would attract a profitable business. The *Transcript* has at odd times before this discussed the feasibility of a ship railway here. Cambridge, Milford and other Peninsula towns do a flourishing business in boat building.

A Word or Two About the Kent County Railroad.

Every once in a while some correspondent of the *Transcript* shows a disposition to "pitch into" the Kent county railroad, otherwise known as the B. and D. B. All public institutions are open to be "pitched into," and a discriminating "pitching into" sometimes works good results. The criticisms on the Kent county road are, however, frequently unjust and without proper discrimination. We have reason to believe that the managers of the road are doing for it all that the business of the road will warrant them in doing. The Pennsylvania Railroad claims that there is not a branch road on the Peninsula belonging to it that has not been run during the past several years at a cost annually ranging all the way from $6,000 to $30,000 over and above its income. That is to say, not a single road has been self-sustaining. A railroad, like any other business, is run for profit. If its business is barely sufficient to pay expenses, people along the line cannot expect steel rails and palace cars. The managers of the Kent county road have certainly always shown a disposition to meet the wants of the traveling and business public in all ways in which they could do so and make the road pay out expenses. Our correspondents will do well always to bear this business fact in mind, that in any business undertaking, whether it be cultivating a farm, managing a store or running a railroad, the business must be conducted on such economic principles as will cause it to produce more than it costs to run it, else the business must be abandoned. In this hard cash world it is said that people sometimes publish newspapers for glory, but most other enterprises are entered into with the design of creating a surplus in the treasury. Give the Kent county railroad a rest.

Some of our contemporaries are running at their column heads alleged portraits of Cleveland and Thurman. In most instances these cuts are simply execrable. The recent craze for newspaper illustration results frequently in pictures fearfully if not wonderfully made. The pictures that adorn the pages of a number of dailies and of not a few weeklies are things that offend the good taste of tasteful people. They are almost universally samples of crude, rude art, that tend not to ethical elevation. But what shall we say of good, honest Democratic sheets that so belie in their pictorial representations the noble countenances of Grover Cleveland and Allen G. Thurman? Gentlemen,—Democratic brethren,—pull down the portraits. Put them in the pie pot and sell them for old metal.

The friends of nominee Harrison claimed for him that, though a comparatively unknown man, popular enthusiasm for him would grow when his record became more fully known. Well, his record has been pretty generally discussed, and even his own party is not particularly enthused. The fact of the matter is, General Harrison is a highly respectable, thoroughly honorable, but commonplace individual. He is the grandson of his grandfather and the great-grandson of his great-grandfather. He is also presumed to be the son of his father, though this fact is rarely mentioned. General Harrison is not a man of distinguished abilities. He has none of the qualities of a great statesman or a great leader. He is really not a strong candidate.

The District Prohibition Convention met in Easton on Tuesday last, and nominated Mr. Walter F. Harmon, of Centreville, as its candidate for Congress. Mr. Harmon is a baker, and has made money at his business. He received 28 votes in convention, against 11 cast for the Rev. Mr. Smith, of Cambridge.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

Four Thousand Democrats in Council—Unbounded Enthusiasm.

This organization comprising delegates from all the clubs in the States and Territories in the country, was effected in Baltimore, at the Academy of Music, on the Fourth of July. The convention was called to order by Mr. Charles Ogden, of Omaha, chairman of the general committee. Rev. J. T. Wightman, of Chatsworth Independent Methodist Church, offered up prayer. The chairman made a brief address, and introduced Mayor Latrobe, who made an address of welcome. Mr. Ogden then introduced Hon. Wm. E. Russell, Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., who had been made temporary chairman. He delivered an eloquent and earnest address which was applauded to the echo. Committees were appointed on credentials, permanent organization and resolutions. Hon. John Winans, of Wisconsin, was chosen permanent chairman, and a vice-president from each State. Col. L. V. Baughman was chosen for Maryland. Itzel's band, the Washington Marine band and the Fifth Maryland band were present and rendered the most inspiring airs.

The Maryland clubs organized at the Academy of Music, Geo. W. Cruikshank, Esq., presided. Three hundred delegates were in attendance. Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte was made chairman.

THE CONSTITUTION.

First—The name of this association shall be The National Association of Democratic Clubs.

Second—The objects of this association are as follows: To foster the formation of permanent Democratic clubs and societies throughout the United States and insure their active co-operation in disseminating Jeffersonian principles of government; to preserve the Constitution of the United States, the autonomy of the States, local self-government and freedom of elections; to resist revolutionary changes and centralization of power; to oppose the imposition of taxes beyond the necessities of government economically administered; to promote economy in all branches of the public service to oppose unnecessary commercial restrictions for the benefit of the few at the loss of the many; to oppose class legislation, which despoils labor and builds up monopoly; to maintain inviolate the fundamental principles of Democracy, "equality before the law," and to co-operate with the regular organization of the Democratic party for support of Democratic rules and Democratic measures.

Third—All political clubs and societies which concur in the objects of this association are eligible to membership.

Fourth—The officers of this association shall consist of a president, a vice-president from each State and Territory and District of Columbia, a secretary and a treasurer, who shall have the usual powers of such officers, subject to the regulations of the general committee.

Fifth—The affairs of this association, when the convention is not in session, shall be managed by a general committee consisting of four members from each State and Territory and District of Columbia, together with the officers of the association, all of whom shall be *ex-officio* members of the general committee, which shall have power to designate an executive committee.

Sixth—The officers of this association shall be elected at each regular convention. The members of the general committee shall be selected at each regular convention by the several States. Such officers and members of the general committee shall hold office until their successors are elected or named.

Seventh—The general committee may fill any vacancies in their own body and in any offices of this association, and are also authorized to admit clubs and societies to membership; but a convention shall have power to overrule any action of this committee.

Eighth—The executive committee shall raise funds by voluntary subscriptions to carry out the purposes and objects of this association.

Ninth—The regular convention of this association shall be held once in every four years, subsequent to the National Democratic Convention, the time and place to be fixed by the general committee. Notice of at least two months shall be given by the secretary to every member of this association.

Tenth—The general committee may, by a two-thirds vote, call a special convention of this association, of which two months' notice shall be given.

Eleventh—In convention, the members of this association shall be entitled to representation as follows: Each club or society shall be entitled to one delegate and one additional delegate for every one hundred members in good standing; but no club or society shall be entitled to more than five delegates.

Twelfth—When the clubs or societies of any State or Territory, or the District, shall have formed a State or Territorial association, of not less than 10 clubs, such association shall be entitled to 11 delegates-at-large.

Thirteenth—At a convention of this association the vote on any question shall be taken by States, and each State shall be entitled to cast the same number of votes as in the National Convention of the Democratic party.

Fourteenth—This constitution may be amended at a convention by a two-thirds vote.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

J. T. Gathright, of Kentucky, chairman of the committee on resolutions, presented the report of that committee. The resolutions were as follows:

"The delegates of the Democratic clubs of the United States in convention assembled give their hearty endorsement to the platform adopted by the National Democratic Convention, and pledge their enthusiastic support to its candidates.

"We declare our most emphatic approval of the wise, progressive and patriotic administration of President Cleveland, and our belief that the general interest of the whole country requires that he should be given the second term in the Presidency which his conscientious and fearless discharge of the duties entitles him to receive.

"We warmly commend the nomination of Allen G. Thurman for the Vice-Presidency as that of an honored Democratic statesman, of long experience and high ability, qualified in every way to adorn that office and to stand next in succession to the Presidency.

"We give our hearty endorsement to the sound and courageous message of President Cleveland at the opening of the present Congress, and we rejoice at the coming passage by the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives of a bill for effecting a genuine reform of oppressive war taxes."

Resolutions were offered in sympathy with Gen. Sheridan, with the reunion of the Blue and the Gray at Gettysburg, and with Irish home rule, and passed unanimously.

Permanent officers of the National Association are:

Chauncey F. Black, Pa., president.
Edward B. Whitney, N. Y., secretary.
George H. Lambert, N. J., treasurer.

The National Negro Democratic Association to be represented in the National Democratic Association by a vice-president and four members on the general committee.

A vice-president and four members of the general committee were appointed for each State. For Maryland they are as follows: vice-president, H. Wells Rusk; committee, J. Fred. C. Talbott, J. Frank Turner, R. H. Gordon, Alford J. Carr.

The convention adjourned at 5 p. m. sine die.

In the evening a mass meeting took place at the Academy of Music. Gov. Jackson presided. It was addressed by Gov. Fitzhugh Lee of Va., Mr. Breckinridge of Ky. and Col. Fellows, of New York. The Academy was packed to its utmost capacity. Outside a large platform had been erected, and the immense multitude which could not gain an entrance inside was addressed by ex-Mayor Hodges, Gov. Lee, who spoke outside after his address in the Academy; Hon. Henry S. Walker, Secretary of State, W. Va.; Geo. S. Duryea, of New Jersey, and Congressman Timothy Tarsney, of Michigan.

Free Whiskey and Sugar Bounties.

The managers and leaders of the Chicago Convention, in the dilemma in which they had placed themselves by long resistance to tariff reform, were driven to decide between free whiskey and a reduction of the taxes upon clothing, blankets, salt, lumber, wool and other materials of industry and articles of necessity. Subserviency to the power of tariff-fed monopoly and fanatic zeal for the fetich of protection carried the decision in favor of cheap whisky. Yet this platform is only a little more than three weeks old, and already many Republican leaders, appalled by the reception which it has met from the public, are vainly attempting to explain it away or are fleeing from it as from a house on fire.

In the Senate a sub-committee of the Committee on Finance, consisting of Messrs. Allison, Aldrich and Hiscock, is busily engaged on a tariff bill in the endeavor to relieve the party from the free whiskey platform. Senator Allison is known to favor a reduction of the tariff, and this fact had much to do with his defeat at Chicago; Senator Aldrich has also expressed some liberal views on the subject, and Senator Hiscock is not a thick-and-thin protectionist by any means. But the party pressure is likely to be too great to permit this sub-committee to present any substantial measure of tariff reduction that would prove acceptable to the House.

The proposition to reduce the duties on sugar to a nominal rate and to protect domestic producers by a bounty would make a large hole in the revenues, but it would be of small benefit to consumers if they should be compelled to pay a bounty upon every pound of sugar raised or refined in the country. The bounty scheme is so impracticable, and so much at variance with the economical notions of the people, that it is not likely to meet with much serious consideration in Congress. If tried as an experiment it would soon be repealed, and the sugar producers would be left wholly protection. The suggestion of a sugar bounty only shows to what desperate extremity the Republican leaders have been driven. Why not propose bounties upon woolen goods, steel rails and other protected articles as well as sugar?—*Phila. Record.*

Too Heavily Mortgaged.

Once in a while one hears a Republican cry out, "We don't want tariff reform from the Democrats. We want our own party to reform the tariff."

Well, the Republicans have refused to reform the tariff for many years. In 1882 they created a tariff commission of their own. In 1883 they flung their commission's report in the fire. In 1884 they promised again, in their platform, to reform the tariff, and ever since then they have done nothing themselves, but have obstructed every effort at reform.

A Philadelphia woolen manufacturer, quoted in a Philadelphia letter in Saturday's *Herald*, gives the reason why. He says: "Even should the Republicans carry the next Congress, which I, as a Republican, beg to doubt, their majority would be awfully slim. By the time it came to framing a bill on the tariff it would be found that every view of it had been mortgaged. In order to get money and support promises of every kind would be made and it would be 'pull dog, pull devil' when the various interests sent in their political notes to Congress to make up a new tariff bill. One man would kick against another, each demanding the carrying out of the campaign contracts. The result would be—nothing. Blaine's last campaign is a sample of what political promising has done. So in this instance. There would be a hopeless split in the party and you would no more be able to get a Republican tariff bill through a Republican Congress than you could follow Jules Verne's shot to the moon. If Republicans wanted to do the thing properly why didn't they offer a better measure than the Mills bill?"

Too heavily mortgaged—that's what's the matter. And, as the notorious Albert Daggett circular asking money from manufacturers shows, the Republican leaders are at this time getting a new mortgage on their party. "The league stands for protection and is fighting for your interest," this begging circular says to the highly protected manufacturing capitalists to whom it is sent, and adds: "If you give us the means to win the victory we will do it."

The Philadelphia woolen manufacturer is right—a party which is mortgaged to the monopolists cannot, dare not and will not go against their wishes.—*New York Herald, July 8.*

"Every advance towards a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization; every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."—John Sherman—*Report on "An International Monetary Standard," June 9, 1868.*

A TALK WITH OLD SADDLEBAGS.

Ex-Senator McDonald on Democratic Prospects in Indiana.

Indianapolis, July 8.—"Why don't you ratify?" is the inquiry with which the Republicans here are taunting the Democrats, who reply that ratification meetings do not elect Presidents, and they add: "Wait until we get ready and we will show you a ratification blow-out that will open your eyes." To a casual observer it does look as if the Democrats of Indiana are a little tardy in forming their line of battle, especially when it is remembered that they put their State forces in the field early in May, but they have been silently manœuvring and deploying their forces, awaiting the advance of the Republican line after the Convention on July 9. Then the whole State and National army in Indiana will go into one of the hottest fights the State ever saw.

The *Sun's* correspondent last evening spent an hour with ex-Senator Joseph E. McDonald, at his home on North Meridian street. Old Saddlebags' features, barring his forehead, remind you of the pictures of Daniel Webster. His beetling brows are indicative of great personal magnetism, and his sturdy form of physical endurance. He is a splendid type of the gentleman of the old school. In conversation he is not a ready talker. He has been in active political life since 1844, when he made his maiden political speech in the Polk-Clay campaign. The tariff was then, as now, the issue, and his friends declare that he is better posted on that question than any other man in the State. He said:

"I believe that the Democratic ticket will carry this State by from 5,000 to 10,000. We have confidence here in Cleveland because he is a man that can say no. I have stumped every county in the State, and in many counties every township, and I think I am correct in the following estimate of the vote:

"There are 161,000 straight Democratic and 135,000 straight Republican votes.—That leaves a floating vote of 25,000. Out of that the majority must come. It consists of the Greenback, Labor and Prohibition votes combined. Gen. Harrison is weak with the Greenbackers because he has denounced them in the most bitter terms—called them idiots, and intimated that the asylums ought to be enlarged for their reception. He has little strength with the Labor voters. I don't believe that he ever said, as charged, that a dollar a day is enough for a laboring man, or made the extravagant utterances attributed to him by some. His weakness lies in the fact that he has never been identified with any legislation in favor of the working classes. He is not powerful with the Prohibitionists, because, while he is a temperate man personally, he is not a temperance man. He is an intense partisan Republican."

"We hear a great deal about his grandfather, but what of his father?" asked the reporter.

"He was a Know-Nothing. He was elected to Congress on that ticket and served, I believe, one term."

"Did his son inherit from him any deep convictions on that subject?"

"I cannot say as to that," answered the Senator.

"When is the public again to enjoy the benefit of your services in an official capacity?" asked the reporter.

"I shall always remain an active worker for the party," was the reply, "but I am not a candidate for any office. There are very few offices that I would accept."

The Senator was recently associated with Gen. Harrison as counsel in the great Wise will case, and, while differing politically, they are warm personal friends. Senator McDonald and his-counsel DeWolf of Vincennes went up yesterday to pay their respects to Gen. Harrison and arrange for a bill of exceptions in the case. Vincennes was the home of Old Tippecanoe while he was Territorial Governor, and the house in which he lives still stands.

Counsellor DeWolf laughed as he told how a few days ago some ladies, ardent admirers of the Republican candidate, went into the woods, cut a pole, topped it with a Harrison banner, and planted it in front of the old house. Its occupants is a Thurman adherent, and he offset the display by climbing to the roof and flining a bandanna to the breeze.

The Democrats of the State have learned one lesson from the Republicans. The former have for years kept up a continuous organization. The latter have allowed theirs to lapse after each campaign, being compelled at the next campaign to re-enlist their forces anew. Hereafter their State organization will be kept a standing army. Mr. E. Marsh, Secretary of the committe, said this afternoon:

"There are, I should estimate, about 5,000 railroad men in the State. They will vote against Harrison. Then there are a great many members of the typographical union who will not vote for him. The canvass is not yet completed, and I cannot give their number. They have just established headquarters here.

Incidentally it may be remarked that constant pressure is being brought to bear on John C. New, Gen. Harrison's greatest supporter, to induce him to make the *Journal* a union office, but thus far he has held out.

One of the Republican candidates for Governor said this afternoon that the Democrats of Indiana are not a thinking class.

Senator McDonald refuted this with the declaration: "I believe the people of this State are better informed on the tariff question than those of any other. Why, as far back as 1842 Gov. Whitcomb wrote one of the best pamphlets on the subject ever issued, and it reached nearly every voter. Then the matter was discussed and has ever since been discussed in nearly every school house and at nearly every mass-meeting since."—*N. Y. Sun.*

Presidential Tickets.

Democratic Party—For President, Grover Cleveland, of New York. For Vice-President, Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio.

Republican Party—For President, Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana. For Vice-President, Levi P. Morton, of New York.

Prohibition Party—For President, Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, of New Jersey. For Vice-President, Dr. John A. Brooks, of Missouri.

Industrial Party—For President, Albert E. Redstone, of California. For Vice-President, John Colvin, of Kansas.

Union Labor Party—For President, Robert H. Cowdry, of Illinois. For Vice-President, W. H. T. Wakefield, of Kansas.

Union Labor Party—For President, Alston J. Streeter, of Illinois. For Vice-President, Charles E. Cunningham, of Arkansas.

Equal Rights Party—For President, Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington, D.C. For Vice-President, Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Syrup of Figs

Is Nature's own true laxative. It is the most easily taken, and the most effective remedy known to Cleanse the System when Bilious or Costive; to dispel Headaches, Colds, and Fevers; to Cure Habitual Constipation, indigestion, Piles, etc. Manufactured only by the California Fig Syrup Company, San Francisco, Cal.

April 12—y.

MARRIED.

SHUSTER—HILL.—In Camden, N. J., Wednesday, June 27th, 1888, by Rev. Strickley, Mahlon C. Shuster and Miss Elsie D. Hill, both of this county.

DIED.

BLYMAN.—Suddenly, in Chestertown, Friday, July 6, 1888, Catharine V., wife of W. Frank Blyman, aged 34 years. Interment in Chester Cemetery on the following Sunday afternoon.

JEROME.—At his residence in Quaker Neck, July 3, 1888, after a short illness, Jesse Jerome, aged 66 years.

Seasonable Goods!

We have just got in stock for the coming season the following, in assortment:

Refrigerators, Ice Chests, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Oil Stoves, Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Poultry Wire, Fly Wire, Door Screen Frames, Window Screen Frames. Call in and see our goods; always welcome.

Resp'y,

J. K. ALDRIDGE &

LOST.

Five Keys and a Nail-Cutter, on a ring. Useful only to the owner. A liberal reward for their return to

J. C. BOLTON,
Express Office, Chestertown, Md.

j12-2t.

To Builders.

PROPOSALS will be received by the School Commissioners of Kent county until 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, JULY 24th,

FOR BUILDING A FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE IN PINEY NECK,

24x40 with vestibule 14x7. Plan and specifications to be seen at the office of the Commissioners.

EBEN F. PERKINS, Sec'y.

jy12-2t.

ORDER NISI.

GEORGE M. HADAWAY,
vs.
Mary Ann Wilson, John J. Sterrett and Susan Sterrett, his wife, and Bartus Trew, executor of Johnathan Wilson, deceased.

In the Orphans' Court of Kent county, State of Maryland.

ORDERED, this 10th day of July, 1888, by the Judges of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, State of Maryland, that the sale of the real estate of Johnathan Wilson, deceased, mentioned in these proceedings, made and reported by Bartus Trew, trustee appointed by a decree of this court to make said sale, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 15th day of September next—provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the 10th day of August, 1888.

The report states the amount of sales to be $575.00.

W. S. WALKER,
R. F. MOFFETT,
S. G. FISHER,
Judges of the Orphans' Court.

July 13—5t.

ORDER NISI.

RICHARD D. HYNSON, Trustee.
VERSUS
WILLIAM B. WILMER.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity.

ORDERED, this 3d day of July, 1888, that the sale of the personal property of William B. Wilmer, made and reported by Richard D. Hynson, trustee, by virtue of a deed of trust from the said Wilmer to the said Richard D. Hynson, trustee, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 6th day of August next—provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of two successive weeks before the said 6th day of August next. The report states the amount of sales to be $112.00

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True Copy—Test: SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

July 5—5t.

ORDER NISI.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT use of
W. W. TSCHUDY
VERSUS
MARIE L. TURNER, et al.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County in Equity.

ORDERED, this 20th day of June, 1888, that the sale of the property mentioned in these proceedings made and reported by Chas. T. Westcott, trustee, appointed by a decree in this cause be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the 21st day of August next—Provided, a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent County, once in each of three successivee weeks before the 21st day of July next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $6,700.00.

SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

True Copy—Test: SAMUEL BECK, Clerk.

June 21—5t.

GRAIN WANTED.

I will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR WHEAT, delivered along the water courses for Baltimore market.

HIRAM M. BROWN,
Chestertown, Md.

j15-tf.

100,000 PAPER PEACH BASKETS

CHEAP, DURABLE,

and WATER PROOF.

HIRAM M. BROWN,
CHESTERTOWN,
Agent for Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

July 5, 1888—tf.

FRUIT AND PRODUCE

EXCHANGE!

HENDERSON'S WHARVES,
BALTIMORE, MD.,

Solicits Cosignments of All Kinds of Fruit and Country Produce.

Pompt and satisfactory returns made daily. Commissions on sales THREE PER CENT. Shipping Cards, Stencils furnished on application. Correspondence solicited.

Improvements will be completed for the receipts of consignments in time to accommodate the incoming Peach Crop. July 5-3m.

Lumber. Lumber.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

SHINGLES,

LATHS, PICKETS.

WHITE PINE, GEORGIA PINE,
NORTH CAROLINA PINE,
VIRGINIA PINE,
CYPRESS AND POPULAR LUMBER

in Kent county and other large lots to arrive, all purchased at the Lowest Cash Prices direct from the manufacturers and are for sale at

VERY LOW PRICES!

Also, a stock of

Doors, Door Frames, Window Frames

SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, &c.

☞ Do not buy without giving me an opportunity to figure on your bills.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

June 14, 1888.

CULTIVATORS! CULTIVATORS!

J. K. ALDRIDGE & CO.,
Glass Front Hardware Store.

m10.

Trustee's Sale

OF 507 ACRES OF

Valuable Land

IN KENT COUNTY.

IN VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Md., on

FAIDAY, 3D OF AUGUST, 1888,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK A. M.,

All the Land conveyed to Henry W. Archer, of Robert, by Daniel H. Kent and wife by deed of mortgage, dated 10th day April, 1885, and recorded in Liber S. B., No. 6, folio 451, one of the Land Records of Kent county, Md., situated in and near the town of Golt's, a station on the Queen Anne's and Kent R. R., in the First Election District of Kent county, Md.,

Containing 507 ACRES,

more or less, and comprised of

Several Different Tracts

which were conveyed to the said Daniel H. Kent, as follows:

—No. 1—

All That Tract

conveyed by Thomas G. Chance and wife, by deed dated 12th December, 1882, and recorded in Liber S. B., No. 3, containing about 95 ACRES.

—No. 2—

ALL THAT 26 ACRES

conveyed by W. R. Miller by deed, dated 19th of May, 1884, and recorded in Liber S. B., No. 5, folio 520.

—No. 3—

Also, 60 ACRES

conveyed by Henry A. Newland and others by deed, dated 20th of March, 1884, and recorded in acre conveyed to Isaac Lee and others, trustees of the colored M. E. Bethel Church, near Golt's Station.

—No. 4—

Also, 118 Acres

conveyed by Henry W. Archer and wife by deed, dated 9th of May, 1883, and recorded in Liber S. B., No. 4, folio 675, excepting 1 acre conveyed to Samuel Watts and others, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, near Golt's Station.

Much of the above tracts are heavily timbered, and the soil is naturally rich and productive.

—No. 5—

ALSO, ALL THE FARM

situated at Golt's Station, on the road leading to Smyrna, conveyed by John D. Vansant and wife by deed, dated 4th of January, 1882, and recorded in Liber S. B., No. 3, folio 3, containing about

223 Acres,

125 of which are under cultivation. The land is of excellent quality, thoroughly ditched and in first-class condition.

THERE IS A

PEACH ORCHARD OF 1600 TREES

on the place, 1000 of which are three years old and very flourishing; a SMALL APPLE ORCHARD of Choice Fruit, and one acre and a-half in Raspberries.

The IMPROVEMENTS consist of
A TWO-STORY

Frame Dwelling House,

with addition; a good sized Barn, Corn-Crib and Stabling for nine head of horses, all in good condition; Also, a Carriage House, Wagon Shed and Cow Stable, all nearly new.

—No. 6—

ALSO, SEVERAL SUBSTANTIAL

Dwelling Houses

WITH LOTS ATTACHED.

Other Buildings and Building Lots, all in the town of Golt's, above referred to, among which are three Dwelling Houses, nearly new, on the Sassafras road, about three hundred yards from the railroad.

TERMS OF SALE:

The Terms of Sale, as prescribed by the decree, are: One-third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale; one-third thereof in six months and the balance in twelve months from the day of sale; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the notes and bonds of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee.

JAMES J. ARCHER, TRUSTEE,
BEL AIR, MD

J. H. GREENWOOD, Auct'r.

July 12, 1888—ts.

There is probably going to be a very large crop of peaches, and while I do not advise my friends to buy boxes in preference to baskets, yet to those who prefer boxes, and will want

Peach Boxes!

—OR—

PEACH BOX PATTERNS,

I advise them to *place their orders now*—in June—for July and August delivery, to save both money and trouble.

I will keep a stock of both all the season, and am prepared to take orders for material for

1,000,000 Peach Boxes!

YES, ONE MILLION.

Address

JOSEPH TURNER.

June 14, 1888.

REMOVAL.

Dr. C. P. Gilpin has taken the dwelling house on High street adjoining the store of Mr. A. J. Cahall. He will be pleased to see his friends and patients at his new location, where, having more room, he will be able to afford many more comforts than in the past.

Jan. 6, 1887—tf.

SHOES, SHOES, SHOES

DON'T pay fancy prices for Shoes. We have a good, fresh stock for Ladies, for Misses, for Boys and for Babies, at prices that will sell them on sight. Call and see at

J. B. SAPPINGTON

Public Local Law.

CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE.

CHAPTER 376.

AN ACT to authorize the county commissioners of Kent county and the county commissioners of Queen Anne's county to purchase the capital stock of the Chester River Bridge Company, and to provide for the payment thereof by levies on the taxable inhabitants of said counties, and to make said bridge a free public bridge or thoroughfare, and to appoint a keeper therefor, and to provide for the payment of the keeper's salary and keeping said bridge in repair, and to provide for taking the sense of the people of said counties preliminary to the exercise of the aforesaid powers.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the county commissioners of Kent county and the county commissioners of Queen Anne's county, or a majority of them respectively, are hereby authorized and empowered to negotiate with the stockholders of the Chester River Bridge Company, or their duly constituted agent, and purchase the capital stock of said bridge company at a price not exceeding the par value thereof, and provide for the payment thereof in one, two and three annual instalments, as may be agreed on, by levies on their respective counties in the proportions said respective boards of commissioners may agree upon between themselves as properly chargable to their respective counties; and, upon the purchase and payment thereof, said commissioners shall have prepared and executed a deed from said bridge company for all the property, rights and franchises of said company to said Kent and Queen Anne's counties in the proportion of ownership, as shall be agreed on and established by their several boards of county commissioners in the purchase thereof, to be taken, held and perpetuated as a free bridge and public thoroughfare between said counties.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a keeper of said bridge, who shall be appointed for a term of two years by the joint action of the county commissioners of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, at a salary that may be agreed on between them; and the said bridge shall be kept in good repair, and the said keeper shall attend the draw thereof so as to admit the passage of steamboats, vessels and other watercraft through said draw-way at all proper hours, and said keeper may be appointed supervisor for the repair of said bridge or to superintend the repair thereof under the direction and authority of said county commissioners; and all the expenses of salary and repair as aforesaid shall be borne by said counties in the proportion of their respective ownerships in said bridge; and the amount necessary to keep said bridge in repair, and to pay the keeper's salary, shall be annually levied by said respective commissioners upon their respective counties in the proportions as aforesaid, and the liabilities of said respective counties for damages received shall be also in the proportions as aforesaid.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That as a preliminary and prerequisite to the exercise of the powers and authority hereby granted and conferred, the sense of the legal voters of the said respective counties shall be first taken and had thereto at an election to be held for the purpose in said respective counties on the day of the next ensuing presidential election in said counties, when the question shall be submitted to the legal voters of said respective counties as to whether or not the said bridge shall be made and become a free bridge under the provisions of this act; at said general election this question shall be submitted on separate ballots prepared for the purpose, endorsed "For a free bridge," or "Against a free bridge," and separate ballot-boxes shall be prepared for the purpose, which need not be of glass, and if a majority of the votes cast at said election shall be "For a free bridge," then, and not before, the county commissioners of Kent county shall be authorized to carry into effect the provisions of this law; and if a majority of all the legal votes cast at said election in Queen Anne's county shall be "For a free bridge," then, and not before, the county commissioners of Queen Anne's county shall be authorized to carry into effect the provisions of this act; and each board of county commissioners for said counties are hereby authorized, previous to said election, at the expense of their respective counties to appoint a civil engineer or other competent person, to inspect and examine into the condition of said bridge, and to make return thereof to said respective boards, with his opinion of the cost of putting the said bridge in thorough repair, and keeping the same in repair.

Approved April 5, 1888.

July 5—3t.

READY FOR

SPRING TRADE

PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, Shovels, Forks, Spades, Chain and Rope Traces, Plow Hames, Wagon Hames, Grub Hoes, Corn Hoes, Bush Hooks, Plow Lines, Cotton and Sisal Ropes, &c. For sale at Lowest Market Prices by

W. A. WHEATLEY,
adjoining the bank.

BARBED AND BUCKTHAWN

FENCE WIRES

For sale by

WM. A. WHEATLEY,
adjoining the bank.

MOUNTED AND UNMOUNTED

GRINDSTONES!

For sale by

WM. A. WHEATLEY,
Adjoining the bank.

ALL KINDS OF

TINWARE, SMOKESTACKS, &c.

—Manufactured by—

WM. A. WHEATLEY,

N. B.—Roofing and Spouting a specialty, and old Tins Repaired at short notice.

The Modern Marvel!

THE SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOW with Reversible Shares and Points, the most Durable and Economical Plow on the market. Jointer attached to standard and will not choke in grass or we